SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1867.

ESPAIC SHART E JAMES, OF PHILIDSHIP, IS OUT GENERAL REVENIENCE, ASSESSED BY JAMES DESCRIPT, JOHN COLLING, J. HARRAY, F. W. WELT, JOHN K. PERENO, E. A. EVANS, R. S. JAMES, T. ASSESAN, P.

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS.

The legislature of Georgia will assemble at Milledgeville on Wednesday next, the 4th test., and the inauguration of Gov. Brown will take place, we presume, on the following Friday. Among the first acts of the legislature will be the election of a United States senator to provide for a vacancy that might otherwise take place by the expiration of Senator Toombs's term of office on the 3d of March, 1859.

As it appears to be the general wish of the democracy of Georgia that Senator Toomba should be his own successor, we may without indelicacy, and without exposing ourselves to the charge of officious and offensive interference, add our humble tribute to the claims and merits of one who is alike dear to the democracy of his native State and of the whole

Of Mr. Toombs's rare and commanding qualities as a deliberative and popular speaker, of his ardont patriotism and long and distinguished public services, the whole country are already advised. His triumphs before popular assemblies and in the most exalted deliberative body in the world, and the active and leading part which he has taken in measures which have redounded to the glory of our country and the success of the democratic party, are already part and parcel of the political history of the nation.

The great services rendered by Mr. Toombs to the deprecratic party at the last presidential election are as fully appreciated outside of Georgia as within the borders of that prosperous and powerful State ; and the talents and influence which were so effectively used by the distinguished sonator in aiding to bring the present administration into power will be as ardently and powerfully employed to defend it from the separate or combined assaults of the open or concealed enemies of democratic principles.

Of Mr. Toomba's signal services in the recent brilliant canvass in his State it would be superfluous now to speak. That they are fully and gratefully appreciated by the democracy of Georgia will be soon evidenced by the action of the legislature of that State.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGE NICHOLSON

We capy the following from the Nashville (Tennesses) Union of last Wednesday morning's issue :

"We have barely time in preparing our paper for press to announce that the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson was elected on yesterday by a convention of the two houses of the Tennesses legislature to the Senate of the United States for six years, commencing March, 1859. Hon. John Bell was nominated and voted for by his party. The proceedings of the convention were of more than ordinary interest, and will be given in full in our legislative reports to morrow."

The election of Judge Nicholson to the Senate of the United States is spoken of by our democratic cotemporaries in terms of warm and strong commendation. The subjoined notice is from the Boston

"We observe with sincere gratification the election of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, to the Senate of the United States. While regarding with respectful consideration the other distinguished gentlemen of the State who were candidates for the place, and deciring in nothing to detract from their merits, political and personal, we cannot forhear to recognise the special fitness of Mr. Nicholson is more immediately known throughout the United States so not lung since printer to the Senate for two years, and the editor for three years of the Washington Union. It is honorable to the newspaper press of the country thus to see one of its ablest and best men elevated to the dignity and the wide sphere of influence of a sonator of the United States. But Mr. Nicholson will not be a now man in that body. He has already served there as a senator from Tennessee, at an early period of his life, by appointment of the governor of that State. In that brief service he had time to prove to the country his ability as a debater, not less "We observe with sincere gratification the election of prove to the country his ability as a debater, not less than his great mental qualities, his mastery of the public questions of the day, and his just appreciation of the interests and the honor of his country. We predict for him now a distinguished place among his colleagues of the Senate."

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA

It appears from an official statement of the treasmor of Virginia that, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of Soptember, there was received into the treasury the sum of \$7,829,194. This includes a balance of \$73,372 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenditures reached \$7,449,222, leaving a balance on the 1st instant of \$379,971, of which \$37. 124 is applicable to the credit of the State, and \$291. 931 to the sinking fund.

ALABAMA STATE FAIR.

The third annual fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society will be held at Montgomery on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of November. Hop, Edward Everett will visit Montgomery during the fair, and deliver his celebrated oration on the life and character of Washington in aid of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

After a fair and critical trial, we have no hesita tion in pronouncing "Barnard's anti-corrosive carbonized steel-pens" as near perfection as perfection can be attained by human ingenuity. They possess every quality for clear, rapid, and easy penmanship, and the official and unofficial public of Washington will, no doubt, feel greatly obliged to Mr. Barnard for placing within their reach this long-needed and long-wished-for article.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Boston Post says:

"Governor Floyd, Secretary of the War Department, completed his examination of the armory at Springfield on Wednesday, and left in the noon train for Hartford, where he was to visit Col. Colt's works. Gov. Floyd's visit to Springfield was mutually agreeable to him, the superintendent, and all employed in the Armory, and to the citizens.

An error having occurred in a brief editorial notice of the finances of Georgia, which appeared in the Union a few days ago, we reproduce the paragraph in a corrected form :

"The receipts of the Georgia treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 20th Inst. reached \$949,646 06, and the disbursements for the sune time \$511,789 90. Of the balance of \$437,826 16, the sum of \$325,564, consist-

The Butte Record newspaper says: "It is estimated that in Siorra county, California, there are now commenced one hundred 'bed-rock' tunnels, to complete which will cost \$50,000 each—the cost of the whole amounting to the enermous sum of \$5,000,000. It will require three years to complete these tunnels ready to begin to mine, and the work of preparation only will give employment to eight hundred men, at \$4 a day, for that sime."

COMMERCE OF EQUADOR WITH THE UNITED ment, exhibiting the merchandise imported and sold

STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS. Prior to 1843 the United States had quite an active and profitable trade with the republic of Equador through the port of Gusyaquil. Our exports consisted chiefly of flour, cotton manufactures, and general cargoes; and our vessels were always in demand to carry the leading staple of the country, cocoa, to the Spanish peninsula. In that year a treaty was concluded between Equador and Spain-the effect of which, together with the discriminating duties in the latter country on cocoa when imported in foreign vessels, was the almost entire suspension of direct commerce between the United States and Equador. The official custom-house returns of the port of Gusyaquil (the chief port of the republic, and the only port of general deposite for re-exportation to foreign countries) do not discriminate between imports landed in the direct trade of any particular country and those entered as coming from ports in Peru, Chili, and from Panama, at which vessels usually call be fore touching at this port; while the general course of trade with Equador is such that not only vessels from Europe and the United States have already landed most part of their cargoes at the ports of these republics, and perhaps taken in other merchandise for Guayaquil on freight, But Peruvian and Chilian vessels, as well as the British mail packets, bring promiscuous cargoes of English, French, Spanish, German, and United States goods, either as trans-shipments or reshipments from the warehouses of Valparaiso and Callao. Hence, also, the statement given in the United States Treasury Report on Commerce and Navigation, exhibiting the commerce between the United States and Equador, though compiled with great care and entirely accurate and reliable, so far as a minute classification and laborious aggregation of the official returns received at our custom-houses can render them, are not even approximately accurate or reliable as statements exhibiting the actual commerce between the two republics. For example : according to "Commerce and Navigation," for 1856, our imports from Equador amounted in value to \$84,804, and our exports to Equador to \$29,440; while the official returns showing the foreign trade of the port of Grayaquil alone for 1856 assign to the United States flag, on imports, \$195,020, and on exports \$107,030. It is only by carefully comparing the consular returns of the trade of Equador, regularly transmitted to the Department of State at Washington, with the official reports of Equadorian custom-house officials, and the contemporaneous statistical reports of the other branches of that government, that anything approaching to an approximation can be attained respecting the actual state of commerce between the United States and that country; and even by this mode the results will be rather conjectural than exact. Fully onehalf the merchandise imported into Guayaquil yearly, more especially dry goods, hardware, and liquids, are first purchased by the retail traders in Valparaise and Callao, and are thence reshipped on freight under the Chilian and Peruvian flags. Our blue drills, stripes, and brown cottons enter largely into this traffic, and are at all times staple articles for consumption in Equador; and our flour, when imported in good condition, commands from one dollar to two and a half more than Chilian bags containing the same quantity. The regular line of British mail steamers which

touch at Guayaquil monthly on their voyage from Callao to Panama, and bi-monthly on their return from Panama to Callao, give to the British flag, and, no doubt, to a great extent, also to British capital, the chief control over the foreign trade of Equador The heaviest share of the valuable articles of Equadorian produce, such as cocoa, straw-hats, tobacco. caoutchoue, gold and silver, find an outlet to foreign markets through these mail steamers; and bence it is that the official returns of the Guayaquil customhouse invariably assign the largest tomage as well as the heaviest trade to the British flag. We annex a condensed statement showing the navigation and trade for the year 1856, derived, as are also the tables which follow, from Equadorian custom-house re-

ports:		COLOR COURT	
Nationality.	No. of	Tonnage.	Value o
	Vessels.		Imports
British	38	23,072	8405,000
Equadorian	7	754	47,600
Peruvian	119	6,890	321,32
Chilian	16	2,855	240,70
Granadian	8	413	4,200
Spanish	6	1.845	342,530
Freuch	7	2,081	156,056
United States	8	2,926	195,120
Hanseatic	4	1,126	152,656
Danish	2	530	98.01
Sardinian		120	15,500
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Trate 1	910	40 070	A PLANTAGE

The preceding table shows that out of 42,612 tons, the total aggregate that entered the port of Gunyaquil in 1856, there is assigned to Great Britain 23. 072 tons, or over 50 per cent. on the whole, while within a fraction of 20 per cent. of the total value of imports was floated under the British flag. In like nanner, the injurious effect upon American trade of the treaty between Equador and Spain, already referred to, may be seen in the value assigned to the Spanish flag, not only in the statement of imports above given, but also in the following table, showing the navigation and exports for the same year. It will be further seen that in the exports, too, Great Britain maintains her ascendency, even to a larger extent, comparatively, than in the import trade : Tabular statement exhibiting the navigation and value of the expan

The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the s	C. C	The second of	AND SO THE PERSON NAMED IN
Nationality.	vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of exports.
British		22,681	\$498,000
Equadorian	7	754	36,585
Pernvian	111	5,530	509,450
Chilian		2,687	177,100
Granadian	8	413	6,000
Spanish	6	1,845	310,800
French	5	1,302	128,600
United States	7	2.744	107,030
Hansentic		1.126	116,685
Danish	2	530	57,200
W	AND THE	No. of the last of	

in 1856 : Description of Merchandise. Cotton manufactures \$484,825 203,380 222,495

Linen manufactures
Woollen manufactures Haberdanery and nonery
Thread and tape
Wearing apparel
Hardware
Metals—iron, steel, zinc, &c.
Earthenware and porcelain
Glass
Naval stores
Oil paints and turnentine 63,195 Spirituous liquors

Ale and cidor
Drugs, spices, perfumery
Books and stationery
Furniture!
Miscellaneous 31,625

It will be perceived that quite a large number of he articles given in the preceding statement are induded among our own domestic manufactures, while n all of them, if we except wine and silk, according to the ordinary and natural laws of trade, we should which European lines of steamers, plying regularly between the ports of the South Pacific, more than neutralize our many advantages in respect to the

South American trade. We also present in tabular form the exports an their respective values in 1856, converting the

money into United States currency t	Name of
Nature of Produce.	Value
Cocoa	\$896,
Straw hats	578.
Tanned hides	60,
Tobacco	94,
Bark	116,
Sarsaparilla	10,
Tamarinds	5,
Coffee	10,
Orchiella	10,
Tunber	41,
Bamboos	12,
Mangrove poles	5,
Caoutchouc	24.
Flax	4.
Hammocks	2,
Firewood	3,
Baise	2.
Dressed sheepskins	2.
Rum	3,
Gold and silver	61,
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000

We have but a few words more to add in reference the foreign commerce of Equador. Ships bound o Guayaquil anchor off the village of Puna, on the ortheast point of the island, to take on board a pilot and custom-house officer. The navigation of the river is facilitated by its strong tide, and a rise and fall of 11 to 12 feet; there are some banks in the river, but along its course will be found a dead channel of about four fathoms, except on the bar at the Chupador, about eight miles above Puna, where there is fifteen feet at low water. The pilot's station s at the village of Puna, but they can be taken on as far as Punta Elena on payment of half a dollar per foot extra. The pilotage is paid according to draft of water : From and to Puna, \$2 per foot of essel's draft; from and to Punta Elena, \$2 50 per foot of vessel's draft.

The port dues are : Captain of the port, \$4; muster roll, \$1; anchorage, \$10; buoys and clearing, \$4; tonnage, 25 cents per ton; light, 64 cents per ton. AMERICAN HORSES ON THE ENGLISH TURF .- THE

We find in this week's number of Porter's Spirit of the Times the following letter from its special

London correspondent :
Sin : "What will they say in America?" was the cry Sin: "What will they say in America?" was the cry here on Tuesday evening. The victory of Prioress in the Cesarewitch took everybody by surprise, at the same time that it gave infinite satisfaction to racing people of all denominations. Proprietors of stude and owners of horses are satisfied in a measure at the success of an animal from a distant land, because they feel assured that the grand example set to his countrymen by Mr. Ten Broeck will be followed by others; that it cannot fall to be of infinite value to the interests of the British turf, from the certainty that fresh importations from foreign parts will result from it; and that all nations will perceive that we Islanders are ready to receive them with open arms, to allot to them their fair preponderance in the adjustment of weights for a handicap, and to give them a rattling cheer when their colors go first past the winning post.

winning post.

The shouting on Tuesday could almost be heard at and the indire's chair on the Cesarewitch course is only eleven miles as the crow files, and there is scarcely a tree to stop the sound; so that it was simply necessary for the Cantabs to stretch their cars and imaginations, when they might fancy the winner's name came floating on the air, as "the American wins!" was screamed on all sides of Newmarket Heath, and the book-makers' cheers "rent the sky."

of Newmarket Heath, and the book-makers' cheers 'rent the sky.' Aproper of book makers—those gentry have had a glorious Cesarewitch day. The mare's name had not been written in the books of above two or three of them; consequently they have resped a rich harvest, or, what is technically termed here, 'skinned the lamb.' The mare Prioress has within the last few days become an altered creature altogether—from being hot and audocious (so the boys call her) she has settled down, and become docile as a lamb; she is now, in fact, as plainly quiet as she was apparently vicious. On Wednesday morning at exercise she walked as stately as a queen; seemed to know what she had done the day before, and to be proud of it. Heretofore it had been a matter of difficulty to put her clothes upon her; now she stands to be dressed like 'The Bolle of the Ball.' In fact, from a run of continued ill-luck all things appear couleur de rose

ficulty to put her clothes upon her; now she stands to be decased like "The Bolle of the Ball." In fact, from a run of continued ill-luck all things appear codear de vosa with both horse and master.

The deciding heat was, to all intenus and prospectively were by the riding of Fordham, a very young mon with a very old head. Prioress was in different "form" from that which she showed at Goodwood; she has done strong and fost work since she arrived here from Chester on Wednesday week. On Sunday morning, with Fordham on her back, she went a rattling gallop of three niles. Strange though it may seem, Fordham did not like her, and declared his conviction that she could have no chance for the Cesarewitch; the betting at starting showed the same opinion to be prevalent; for a hundred to one was currently offered against her. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Ten Broeck gave a supper to about fifty stable-boys in commemoration of his success—every lad being invited who looked after a horse in the yard where his lot stand. I need not tell you that they passed round the brown jug to a "witching hour," nor need we guess whether or not they had headaches, and did not take it kindly when aroused to go to the stable at five o'clock on the following morning.

You will perceive by the official report of the race that

Instead States 4 1,126 116,685 banish 2 530 57,200

Total 202 39,612 1,947,420

Here, again, we find Great Britain asserts her prerogative of monopoly, by drawing to her flag considerably over 50 per cent. of all the exports—the coccos, hides, tobacco, wool, atraw hats, coffee, bark, orchilla, India rubber, &c.—of Equador, to say nothing of the active predominating influence which this commercial superiority must give to her consular and diplomatic agents in moulding the commercial laws and regulations of the republic in such manner as may beat maintain the ascendency of her flag.

That our mercantile readers may clearly understand the description of merchandise, and have some idea of the marketable quantity annually sold at the port of Guayaquil, we append the following state-

landmark to vessels going into the port of Vera Cruz by the eastern passage (see Blunt's Coast Pilot, 16th edition, page 293) it is believed that a knowledge of its demoli-tion will prove important to American shipping.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

tion of Laborers in the Patent Office. - Opinion of the Attorney General.—Sundry persons recently, but no now, employed in the Patent Office, and generally design nated as laborers, have demanded arrearages of compen sation under various acts of Congress, and particularly under the joint resolution of August 18, 1856. The secretary of the Interior referred the subject to the Atcorney General, who has promptly rendered his decision

Judge Black first refers to the act of August 4, 1854, which provides that all laborers in the executive departnents shall receive an annual salary of \$480 each, and to the joint resolution of 1856, which declares that all laborers in the executive departments and on the public grounds shall be paid an annual salary of \$600, from and after the 1st of July, 1856, holding that if these laws be to the ordinary and natural laws of trade, we should be able to defy any competition on the part of European merchants. But this is not the only instance partments was to be paid neither more nor less than in which European lines of steamers, plying regular. them was to be literally carried out, a negro boy would get as much as a mature white man, and a woman who earns \$200 would have a salary as large as a man whose work is worth \$1,000. He did not think that any such equalization of sex, color, and age was intended. laborers were employed steadily, and others only occa-sionally. A regulation which paid one by the year, who worked constantly for years together, was reasone an annual salary for a person who spent a forenoon in shaking the dust out of a carpet was too absurd to be thought of.

It was manifest that Congress never understood the act of 1854 or the resolution of 1856 as the present claimants seemed to understand them. The contrary opinion had been indirectly but very plainly expressed by Congress is provisions that could be counted by the hundred. Special appropriations had been constantly made for labor in the different departments, offices, and bureaus. This of itself would seem to show that laborers were not all o them supposed to be on salaries of \$480 since 1854. The words of the act of 1854 and the resolution of 1856

did cover the present claim. Their terms embraced all laborers in the executive departments. But a statute was not to be literally construed when a literal construction would lead to consequences absurd, mischievous, or destructive of any man's fundamental right. After citing a number of illustrations showing the ab

surdity of a literal construction of these laws, the Attor nov General states that if these considerations were sufficient to raise a doubt about the meaning of Congress, that was enough to prevent them from working out th purpose for which these claimants invoke them; for these were laws to take money out of the treasury, and on such a law to be in doubt was to be resolved against the right of any one who makes a claim under its provisions.

These considerations convinced the Attorney Genera that the act of 1854 and the joint resolution of 1856 did not apply to persons employed in the offices under the usual appropriations for labor, nor to persons who bring skill as well as labor to their duties, nor to persons who are employed only on occasions, nor to persons who work under a special contract which fixes their wages but only to those who are constantly and regularly engaged in plain manual labor, under the authority of laws which expressly authorize their employment, and attach them to the several offices as the laborers thereof. Some of the departments and offices have a right to employ one or more laborers, and these laborers are appointed as part of their organism in the same way that clerks, mes-sengers, and doorkeepers are appointed. It is to these borers, and these only, that the salary laws apply.

Peneion Office. - The following is an abstract of the siness of this bureau for the current month, (October.)

under the act of 3d March, 1855:

To satisfy these warrants will require 26,953,830 acres.

as follow	rs, viz:		1000	outside of A	dilinak talu	Patric STUL
74,322	warrants	for	160	acres each		-11,892,000
93,659	- 41		120			-11,239,080
47,303	44	**	80	346	*******	- 3,784,240
330	- 44	**	60		*******	- 19,800
454	14	44	40	**	*****	- 18,160
5	**	44	100			- 500
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216,078				012		26,953,830
		TRO	OFF	CE DEPART	MENT.	

by the breaking of the engine near Cumberland. The

LATER FROM TEXAS

The Galveston News, of the 20th inst., says :

The Galveston News, of the 20th inst., says:

The alarm that was manifested in this city among some of our citizens in consequence of the news of bank suspensions in New Orleans received by Friday's steamer seems to have as suddenly subsided by the favorable news brought by yesterday's mail.

Our bank continues to redeem its notes when presented, though the small holders are now relieved from their fears, and it is pretty well understood this circulation is quite limited. Checks were paid yesterday promptly; and the Civilian learns that the failure to pay them on Saturday was solely for the purpose of devoting that day to the demands of the numerous class of small-note holders, such as women. Incorers, and others, who had second surmer, and greatly needed their small amounts. The fact that this bank had greatly curtailed its circulation, and that the paper of R. & D. G. Mills is almost entirely withdrawn from circulation, has left us more than usually dependent on the New Orleans bank paper as our only medium of exchange. It was owing mainly to this fact that some alarm was felt on the reported suspension of the New Orleans banks.

The News, speaking of the Galveston, Houston, and

The News, speaking of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railroad, says:

"We are glad to be able to state that, upon receiving full information of the present condition and resources of the company, the contractors on the above road have become perfectly satisfied that all is right, and have de-termined to push the work ahead with all possible des-

The Nicaragua fever prevails in Fort Bend, and it is said that a colony of sixty will go from that and adjoining counties with implements of husbandry as well warfare, intending to become permanent settlers and cul-tivators of the soil in that beautiful country.

The Great Eastern.—The London Globe says: "Every effort is now being made at the builders' yard, Millwall, for the launching of this leviathan vessel, the property of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Large bodies of men are incessantly employed in relays, and, from the state of forwardness in which she appears, there is no doubt that she will be ready by the time fixed—viz: the first week in November."

The New York Express says Huntington, the forger, is keeping the books for the contractor of the cabinet slop. He professed to be contented to serve out his term, but names several New Yorkers who deserve (he thinks) the State prison as much as he. Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," has an invariable, affected, sly smile for male visiters to the prison, but will not be seen by females, if she can avoid it. At first she gave much trouble, but is now tractable.

praises of history preserve his renown. But a full reward
can come only from the high and mighty Rules who presides over all, and whose ready discernment and scrupulous
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inside over all and the scrupulous and sides over all, and whose ready discrament and scrupulous justice will reward each one among us according to our

The final retirement of a venerable statesman who has shed a lustre on his country leads us to reflect on the brevity of life, the certainty of death, the progress of genius, and the end of power. The moment we come into this world we begin to die. Such is the destiny that awaits us all; and no art can evade nor force resist it. Yet in hours of ease and of freedom from care, how little do we heed this solemn truth! In the various slages of our mortal existence we slight it as a vision, or treat it as an idle down. In the world was a vision, or treat it as a pridle down. In the world was a vision, or treat it as a vision or treat it as a vision was a vision or treat it as a vision or treat it genius, and the end of power. The moment we come into this world we begin to die. Such is the destiny that au idle dream. In the morning of our days when the senses are fresh and tender—the impressions made upon the heart and understanding are vivid and durable. Yet then how feeble and inaccurate the judgment is! In that soft season everything affects us to excess. Our hopes and our foars, our pleasures and our pains, are equally acute. In her light and buoyant barque fancy then cruises over unknown seas; while the judgment is too green and inexperienced to preside and to navigate the vessel in a prosperous direction. Rocks and whirlpools, storms and tempests, beset the dubious way; and dangers are unheeded and unseen until some direful colamity reveals them.

On the spring-tide of youth we embark our fondest hopes and indulge our inclinations, no matter where they conduct us, or to what evils they betray us. In the summer of manhood we venture on the swelling flood; nd, filled with sanguine theories and teeming anticipa tions, we seldom calculate the force of a reflux. In our autumn the tide retires; and, pleased with novelty and onstant change, we follow the receding billows as they bound away. At last stern winter comes, freezes the current of our cherished schemes, and within the em-braces of impenetrable ice holds the cruiser and his vain desires. Prone to foster the illusions of vanity, and to expect that the evening will repair the losses and disasters which the morning brought, each mortal calculates to prosper and to erect for himself some fabric of renown which the stream of tears can never wash away. Vair and idle; all prosperity is not the offspring of neglected opportunities and indoient desires. In the garden of the laggard the laurel never thrives. Eminence and renown are not the children of repose. In the presence of the architects themselves their unsubstantial fabrics sink, and leave no memory of what they were. The dust of ages will be sifted and searched in vain for anything to murk

Public men are not exempt from the common lot of humanity. Of the many barques which venture on the ocean of public life, very few reach the port of destination. One nders in her offings at the outset of the voyage; one becomes a prey to the blunders of the pilot and the leak hull; another to the violence of the wind and the power of the waves; and yet another to the still more fatal elements of human folly and injustice. Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Even when the tossed and distressed vessel reached the shore, she continues subject to the howlings of the storm and the caprice of the crew. The very friends whom she often bore in triumph thr the perils of the deep desert her honored colors and unpol-

Such is the sea, upon whose swelling breast Lies many a wreck of fond devotion lost; And faithful hearts beneath its waters rest, By adverse billows on its passage test.

The Hon. Littleton Waller Tazewell, who is the subect of this feeble sketch, sounded the ocean of public life. and passed it in full glory through the roughest storms others sank to rise no more, he faced the storm winds and foaming waves; and with speed upon his prow and mettle in his tier he braved their fury and defied their power. The eye of envy cast no evil glance upon him. The canvas that wood the wind and urged his barque was never stained nor tattered by a hostile His noble ship ploughed the waters of the deep free and mshackled as the element she cleaved.

Judge Henry Tazewell, of Virginia-the father of our retired statesman—was a jurist and patriot who stood among the foremost in the brilliant circles of his native By counsel and example he impressed upon his gifted son the wholesome truth that whoever would make in easy of successful journey must rise early and move steadily forward in the proper direction; that wisdom is a pearl to be reached at the bottom of the sea; and that ac who desires to bring that precious gem to the surface and realize its value must dive in season and pursue the treasure with a steady aim. He placed his son in the choicest schools, and fostered his talents in the College of William and Mary-the Alma Mater of a noble constellation of heroes, orators, and statesmen. The young and rising orb gave early promise of a power to dazzle and amaze. Yet young Tazewell did not shine alone in his glory. While at college he had to contend with several competitors famed for genius, attainments, and ambition, and or desire, placed him in the office of governor. There he ceived intelligence from Special Agent Hoxie that the failure on the 30th inst. of the through express mail between Beltimore and Cincinnati, bound east, was caused of Richmond. Praise lags behind the rapidity of his version to England, but he did not accept it. He served his satile powers. But Randolph lived but a little while to enjoy his college reputation, and the glory of a matchless of duty and brotherly regard. Beyond that local sphere

Fame is the spur which the clear spirit doth raise To sporn salights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon, when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with abhor'd shears,
And slits the thin spun life.
The planets perform their circuits at different dis-

and, to complete their respective revolutions, each takes time proportionate to the magnitude of the circle it has to describe. It is observable, too, in the kingdom of the brutes, that the larger the animal is destined by nature to become, the longer it remains concealnan mind; and he who begins as a man often ends as a ture; on the resolution and ability of the student to enfure the labor that can alone fit him to excel, that n certain and unerring conclusions can be safely deduced from the promises of early life.

The soil of Mr. Tazewell's mind was deep and fertile.

It stood the hardest cultivation, and never was exhausted. It was alike tenacious and prolific. It held what was put upon it, and increased the product every year; and before he reached the age of thirty years he was armed for any contest that could engage the attention of jurists and politicians. He often figured in the grand debate, the popular harangue, the tart reproof, and invins.

Some of the Illinois papers are unging fermiers to hold on to their grain rather than sell at present rates. They and manly form, when he rose to debate, never failed to augment the effect of what he affect augment the effect of what he was about to utter, and to impart additional lustre to the magical variety of his mental resources. His defence of Shannon for the murwhich his talents gave him will outlive everybody who attended the trial.

In his golden prime and full career, Virginia

famed for lawyers and orators of no common role. Among them were John Marshall, William B. Giles, John Randelph, John Wickham, William Wirt, George Hay, John Taylor of Caroline, George Keeth Taylor of Petersburg, and Robert B. Taylor of Norfolk, (and among the Tailors there was not a single goose,) all upon the stage, and all seeking the eminence "where bame's proud temple sames afar." But there was no one in that famous lost who excelled Mr. Toxewell in the fire of his genius or force and compass of his ressoning powers. When he quitted the practice of the law he was fairly reposed the ablest reasoning lawyer in Virginia. It was in the science and

FOR UNIUN.

For the Union.

A SINCERE BUT IMPERFECT TRIBUTE TO THE
HON. LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL.

Of the mortals who figure in human affairs aspe have a fairer claim to home and fame than the statesman who has served and adorned his country. While living, the estem, gratitude, and veneration of his fellow-citizens about the lat instant.

Of the nation should moisten his grave, and the son-nows of the nation should moisten his grave, and the son-nows of the nation should moisten his grave, and the body who beheld him in the display of his commanding praces. But he nover consulted popularity; was which constituted to reward him. When dead, the sor-nows of the nation should moisten his grave, and the body who beheld him in the display of his commanding praces. But he nover consulted popularity; was careled graces.

The desire was often evinced among the admirers of ferensic talents to witness a trial of powers between Mashall and Tazewell. Those able and connent lawyer went into the House of Representatives about the year 1800—the one from the Richmond, the other from the was in the support of the federal party. In the grea struggle before the House for the presidential office, h firmly opposed the efforts of the federal members to trans fer to Aaron Burr votes which the voters intended Mr Jefferson should receive. That attempt to defeat the public will lasted for many days and nights, and boldly threatened the existence of the government. An effort so hostile to justice, to the constitution, and the wishes of the people, expessed, for a season, the advocates of American principles and institutions to be taunted and derided by the lawless supporters of arbitrary power. gave Mr. Tazewell no very generous opinion of politician and caused him, at the end of his term, to retire to pr During that eventful struggle for political power, the

memorable case of Jonathan Robbins was brought to the notice of Congress, and called forth the talents and sevices of party men. The captain of a British man-of-war called the Hermoine, came into our waters, and demand ed a surrender of Robbins, then claimed as a desert from the British ship. The demand created mingled di pleasure and surprise, and was referred to Presiden Adams, who directed a surrender of Robbins. Robbin was accordingly taken to the Hermoine; and, in the presence of many spectators, was laung upon the yard arm of the ship. Robbins asserted throughout that he was a citizen of the United States. Whether the fact was was a citizen of the United States. Whether the fact was so or not, the conduct of the President was strongly condemned by the general voice of the country. And Wisson C. Nicholes, of Virginia; Albert G. Gallatin, then of Pennsylvania; and Edward Livingston, then of New York, framed and conducted congressional proceedings against him. John Marshall, of Virginia, and James Bayard, of Delaware, wisely managed the defence. The able and successful effort of Marshall to protect the President from public and authentic condemnation, sided by his well-tried reputation as a inwyer, procured for him the office of Chief Instite of the United States. After the he quitted the bar, and confined his tatents to judicise labors. He never met Mr. Tuzewell in debate, save in running casual comment, which arose in the Virginia

judicial office.

But in the Supreme Court, over which Judge Marshal presided, he met a jurist and advocate who, in learning and rhetoric, had graced the Senate and the forum with unrivalled lustre. The famous cochineal case, noted in the books, involved a heavy sum of money, as well as leading principles of public law. The case was opened and argued by the able assistants of the celebrated Wil and argued by the able assistants of the celebrated Wil-liam Pinckney. Tazewell, in reply, spoke with a gravity of thought, a lustre of cloquence, and power of argument which settled the controversy in favor of his client. In the preparation of the closing speech Mr. Pinckney sunk-lost his reason and paid the debt of nature. But magna-nimity is the ornament of all true glory; and Mr. Taz-well did not scruple to affirm that the brief whick Mr. Pinckney left behind him, and from which he would hav spoken, was, of itself, a mighty effort, and worthy the reat man who had graced and adorned the science of j

In 1817 Mr. Tazewell represented the people of Nor folk in the general assembly of Virginia, whither he wa folk in the general assembly of virginia, whither he was urged to go to promote some favorable measures of pub-lic policy. The speeches which he there made in the le-gislature of his native State on the subject of finance, and the effect of frequent conventions on the welfare of States, were among the brightest cumnations of his lucis and extensive capacity. He lighted up the old hall of delegates with a splendor of eloquence and power of ar-gument that resembled its brightest light in its palmy days. The sged who heard him reverted to the olde time, and thought that the matchless strains of Henry had come back to entrance them.

Later in life he was warmly invited to accept, as he did, a seat in the Senate of the United States. But he did not remain in that body longer than to serve his country in a special manner. But while in the Senate h always appeared in the foremost rank, and displayed the genuine wisdom of a statesman and the ready resources of a trained proficient in debate. Excitas lingua melle dul-

After that, the Virginia assembly, without his privity much-loved Commonwealth and neighbors from a sense

ments of office, and never indulged a fondness for power. Yet during a life which has lasted long he has market the drama well. Some of the actors have played so poor ly that he hardly condescended to notice the performance Others have fretted their restless hours away, and, urge more by paltry vanity than solid sense, have lingered upon the stage with superfluous regret. Far letter for the repose of such had they acted the call-boy's part brought their betters on, and cheered each radiant stat which rose before them and culminated above them. For himself, he never failed to delight the spectators and, having filled the measure of all the fame he desired, modestly retired amidst the planta and encor of a crowded house.

From the changing scenes and actors before him ou venerable statesman is passing serencely away, and now looks only at the narrow space between the bustling the-atre and the churchyard stone. Yet when we calmly contemplate the character and conduct of this eminent qualifications for the highest sphere in human life. his uniform practice of the rarest self-denial—we cannot but admire that levely modesty which tempers the de-sires of ambition, and prefers the consciousness of innate worth to the highest advantages of power and place.

more than at present. But they seem to forget that the interest of the money, is the present condition of affairs, is likely to be fully could to the rise in prices. Frompt sales will aid in resoring business to its proper channels and greatly case are money market. The nimble sixpence, in these times is better than the slow shilling.

Missiscept Banks.—A shrewd showing gentleman in New Orleans requested Col. Dick Nash, of Natches, to tele-graph him the condition of the banks in Mississippi, 50 this lie might, if possible, turn it to advantage. The elebrated colonel sent the following despatch to the afore-

said inquiring gentleman:

"Two more banks in Mississippi gone down—the bank
at New Carthage and the bank at 'Hanl Tines.' Canse
the draw made upon them by the waters of the Mississippi

We think this was a capital take off. Thank Heaven Mississippi is not cursed with "paper money," and we hope she will never be. Our people are safe; let them remain so.—Natcher Free Trader.